

TERRY & MARETT

CHEMISTS.

Successors to F. W. Fawcett & Co.

Will open The Dispensary on the S.E. Cor. of Fort and Douglas Sts. in a few days, with a complete stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Etc., Etc.

METHUEN'S DEFEAT.

Official Account of Delahey's Successful Attack.

London, March 16.—The War office has received the following from Lord Kitchener at Pretoria:

"Lord Methuen has sent me a staff officer with a dictated despatch, from which it appears that certain particulars previously given are inaccurate."

"The rear seven mounted troops was rushed and overwhelmed at dawn. They had a gap of a mile between the ox and the mule convoys. The mounted supports to the rear of the screen, with General Methuen, immediately reinforced by all available mounted troops and section of 38th battery, maintained themselves for an hour, during which the convoys were closing up without dis-

"In the meanwhile, 200 infantrymen were being dispersed by Lord Methuen to resist the Boer attack, which was outflanking the left rear guards. The Boers pressed the attack hard, and the mounted troops attempted to fall back on the infantry. They got completely out of hand, carrying with them in the rout the bulk of the mounted troops. Two guns of the 38th battery were left unprotected, but continued to fire until every man, with the exception of Lieut. Nesham, was hit. Lieut. Nesham was called on to command, and upon refusing to do so was killed."

"Lord Methuen, with 200 Northumberland Fusiliers and two guns, found themselves isolated, but held on for three hours, and 100 Lancashires, with 40 mounted Cape Police, held out against repeated attacks of Boers near the wagons.

"By this time Lord Methuen was wounded and the casualties were exceedingly heavy among his men. Their ammunition was expended, and another was made about 9:30 in the morning.

"The wagons still held out, but did not give in until two guns and a pom-pom were brought to bear upon them about 10 o'clock, making their position untenable."

"It is confirmed that most of the Boers wore our khaki uniforms. Many also wore our bandoliers, and even at close quarters they could not be distinguished from our own men."

"It is clear that the infantry fought well, and that the artillery kept up the traditions of their regiment."

"In addition to the 40 members of Cape Police already mentioned, a few parties of Imperial Yeomanry and Cape Police continued to hold their ground after panic had swept the bulk of the mounted troops of the field."

"From other despatches it appears that General Methuen was shot while riding to bring up the mounted troops, and his horse was killed. After the battle General Methuen rode out and treated General Methuen with the greatest courtesy and consideration. He ordered his return to Klerksdorp under care of his own nephew and a medical officer."

"According to the Klerksdorp correspondent of the Daily Mail the burghers were so angry at this that a party of them went out and brought General Methuen back. Delahey, however, overruled the objections of the burghers."

"Describing the disaster to General Methuen, the Pretoria correspondent of the Star, recites the details already given in Lord Kitchener's despatches, and adds that General Methuen identified the Boer advance when it was three miles distant."

"The correspondent praises the gallantry of the Boers, who, he says, charged heedless of the hot fire poured into them. He also contrasts the cool steadiness of the British infantry supporting the guns, who not even the Boer charge when almost up to the muzzles of their rifles, could shake, with the blind panic which unhesitating and stamped the mounted rear guards."

"After placing the convoys in the kraal, in charge of Major Paris, continues the correspondent, General Methuen galloped back to the guns on the right. He encouraged his men by voice and gesture, and became a conspicuous target for the Boer marksmen, who concentrated their fire on him as he rode from point to point. When Commandant Colliers, unmasked a couple of 10-pounders, and became hopeless, and under the circumstances it would have been a short of madness to look for any favorable issue. The only means of preventing unavailing loss of life was to surrender."

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Rossland Man Leaves to Enter Employ of English Mining Syndicate.

Rossland, B. C., March 17.—John L. McVicar, electrician at the War Eagle mine for some years, left today for Liverpool, whence he will immediately go to West Africa. He has entered the employ of an English syndicate, and is prospecting extensively with electrically operated diamond drills. A banquet was tendered Mr. McVicar yesterday evening.

THE MERMAID.

Nanaimo, B. C., March 17.—(Special)—Diver McFarlane, of Victoria, is now here superintending work on floating the Mermaid. He has adopted a plan of raising the boiler and repairing the holes in the starboard side.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

E. W. Thompson, general manager of Ogilvie Milling company, has just closed the largest single sale of flour ever made in Canada, being an order for shipment to South Africa of 35,000 barrels of Ogilvie's Hungarian brand. It will comprise a solid shipment equivalent to 10 train loads.

Sir Richard Temple, the former governor of Bombay, and who had other important positions in India, is dead. He was born in 1826.

The heart symptoms of Cecil Rhodes are worse and he is weaker.

It was officially announced yesterday that King Edward will not go abroad this year. He will cruise in British waters on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert.

GATHERED IN THE CORRIDORS

Something About Visitors to the City and What They are Here For.

Mr. G. A. Lett, of Vancouver, spent yesterday in this city. Mr. Lett is the general manager of the new life insurance company at present being organized in this province, which, by the bye, is the first of its kind locally. To a Colonist reporter Mr. Lett said that he considered that the success of the efforts of his concern was meeting fairly well with the public, and that the letter carriers were inadequately paid.

Mr. Puttee spoke in favor of government ownership of public utilities.

In his reply to the various subjects, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that as regards anti-Chinese legislation, before anything was done, the report of the commissioners should be known in Eastern Canada, where the subject was not sufficiently understood. In reference to an eight-hour day on government works, he saw no reason why it should not be adopted on government railways, provided it was done on other works in the country. As to immigration, the government desired that some arrangement should be made so that the miners here from Great Britain who would have the majority before the Minister of the Interior. He believed in technical schools, but that was a matter that lay with the provinces. Other subjects mentioned he promised to consider.

Mr. Mulock, postmaster-general, promised that a bill dealing with letter-carriers' salaries should be introduced this session. The proposed amendments regarding conciliation would also have the support of the government.

Tonight

Just before retiring, if your liver is sluggish, out of tune and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of Hood's Pills

And you'll be all right in the morning.

PREMIER INTERVIEWED.

A Number of Labor Questions Discussed With Deputation.

Ottawa, March 17.—A deputation representing the Dominion Trades Congress, interviewed members of the government today on various subjects.

Mr. Ralph Smith, who spoke first, said the deputation was the largest of the kind that had yet interviewed the government. He presented the first demand, an application for a \$5000 mail-tax on Chinese entering Canada. He cited the Oriental commission in support of this, and said that the British Columbia provincial legislature also favored an increase.

The resolution asking for an increase of 20 per cent, for letter-carriers was presented by Mr. Drane of Ottawa, who urged that the letter carriers were inadequately paid.

Mr. Puttee spoke in favor of government ownership of public utilities.

In his reply to the various subjects, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that as regards anti-Chinese legislation, before anything was done, the report of the commissioners should be known in Eastern Canada, where the subject was not sufficiently understood. In reference to an eight-hour day on government works, he saw no reason why it should not be adopted on government railways, provided it was done on other works in the country.

As to immigration, the government desired that some arrangement should be made so that the miners here from Great Britain who would have the majority before the Minister of the Interior. He believed in technical schools, but that was a matter that lay with the provinces. Other subjects mentioned he promised to consider.

Mr. Mulock, postmaster-general, promised that a bill dealing with letter-carriers' salaries should be introduced this session. The proposed amendments regarding conciliation would also have the support of the government.

STUDENTS AND TROOPS.

Ten Thousand People Take Part in Russian Riot.

St. Petersburg, March 17.—Student riots here today, in which over 10,000 people participated, kept a small army of police and troops on the streets throughout the day. Probably 100 arrests were made. While many persons were injured, no fatalities were reported.

Students paraded the city last night demanding that they intended to hold a grievance meeting, but were refused, fearing the riot, made extensive preparations.

The whole police force was called out, and the entire military force was held in readiness for mobilization. At the order of command of a general, who was in front of the Hotel Europe, begged the crowd there to disperse and go home. The demonstrators refused, and the mounted troops began slowly clearing the streets.

Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency, not only to keep out the individual, but to tend to drive out those now here. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to hold.

The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few men there that could support a family under the charter imposed.

Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency, not only to keep out the individual, but to tend to drive out those now here. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to hold.

The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few men there that could support a family under the charter imposed.

Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency, not only to keep out the individual, but to tend to drive out those now here. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to hold.

The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few men there that could support a family under the charter imposed.

Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency, not only to keep out the individual, but to tend to drive out those now here. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to hold.

The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few men there that could support a family under the charter imposed.

Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency, not only to keep out the individual, but to tend to drive out those now here. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to hold.

The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few men there that could support a family under the charter imposed.

Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency, not only to keep out the individual, but to tend to drive out those now here. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to hold.

The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few men there that could support a family under the charter imposed.

Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency, not only to keep out the individual, but to tend to drive out those now here. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to hold.

The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few men there that could support a family under the charter imposed.

Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency, not only to keep out the individual, but to tend to drive out those now here. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to hold.

The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few men there that could support a family under the charter imposed.

Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency, not only to keep out the individual, but to tend to drive out those now here. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to hold.

The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few men there that could support a family under the charter imposed.

Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency, not only to keep out the individual, but to tend to drive out those now here. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to hold.

The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few men there that could support a family under the charter imposed.

Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency, not only to keep out the individual, but to tend to drive out those now here. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to hold.

The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few men there that could support a family under the charter imposed.

Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency, not only to keep out the individual, but to tend to drive out those now here. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to hold.

The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few men there that could support a family under the charter imposed.

Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency, not only to keep out the individual, but to tend to drive out those now here. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to hold.

The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few men there that could support a family under the charter imposed.

Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency, not only to keep out the individual, but to tend to drive out those now here. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to hold.

The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few men there that could support a family under the charter imposed.

Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency, not only to keep out the individual, but to tend to drive out those now here. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to hold.

The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few men there that could support a family under the charter imposed.

Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency, not only to keep out the individual, but to tend to drive out those now here. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to hold.

The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few men there that could support a family under the charter imposed.

Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency, not only to keep out the individual, but to tend to drive out those now here. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to hold.

The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few men there that could support a family under the charter imposed.

Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency, not only to keep out the individual, but to tend to drive out those now here. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to hold.

The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few men there that could support a family under the charter imposed.

Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency, not only to keep out the individual, but to tend to drive out those now here. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to hold.

The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few men there that could support a family under the charter imposed.

Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency, not only to keep out the individual, but to tend to drive out those now here. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to hold.

The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few men there that could support a family under the charter imposed.

Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency, not only to keep out the individual, but to tend to drive out those now here. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to hold.

The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few men there that could support a family under the charter imposed.

Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency, not only to keep out the individual, but to tend to drive out those now here. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to hold.

The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few men there that could support a family under the charter imposed.

Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency, not only to keep out the individual, but to tend to drive out those now here. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to hold.

The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few men there that could support a family under the charter imposed.

Should Aliens Have A Vote

City Council Discusses the Question of Property Owners Franchise.

Board Approves of Whipping Bad Boys Instead of Fining Parents.

The City Council met last evening with His Worsip Mayor Mayday in the chair and with Alderman Kinsman, Williams, Cameron, Yates, McCandless, Grahame, Worthington, Vincent and Barnard present.

The following communications were read:

From H. Dallas Helmcken, enclosing several copies of a bill prohibiting aliens from voting in the municipal elections, and including the attestation of that matter in the election oath. He asked their opinion on the subject.

From T. H. Mathew, complaining of the right-of-way.

From Miss R. Donald, 11 Avenue road

complaining that she had been obliged to build down to meet a city sewer that had since been extended past her place, and asking for a refund of the \$50 thus unnecessarily expended. Referred to the City Engineer.

From H. L. Salmon, presenting a bill for \$6 for cigars supplied to Mr. Beaumont Borgs for the B.C. Agricultural Association. It was decided to forward the bill to Mr. Beaumont Borgs for payment, and inform Mr. Salmon that the city had not assumed the liabilities of the Agricultural society.

From George Jay, reminding the council of their promise to put a light on Elford street. Filed.

From F. B. Kito, enclosing sundry suggestions of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as amendments to the city by-laws.

From A. R. Wolfenden, complaining of the drainage on Edmonton road to the right of Cedar Hill road. Referred to the City Engineer.

From W. J. Winsley, asking for a \$600 bonus for his salary as tax collector. Laid on table pending the consideration of the estimates.

REPORTS.

The report of the City Engineer was then read and the following recommendations accepted:

The renewal of a short section of plank walls on Johnson street in front of the new Prior building.

The construction of a small box drain on Chambers street between Alfred and Pandora streets at an estimated cost of \$75.

The grading and laying of sidewalk on Elford streets as the engineer should direct.

That the City Engineer furnish estimates of the cost of a new boiler and other improvements for the rock crusher.

That a ditch and culvert be put in on Wallace street between Heywood and Cook streets, and some grading done when the dry weather comes.

That the E. & N. railway be requested to put in a proper plank crossing for their track at Mary street.

That those to be benefited by the 330-foot drain extension along George street be seen by the City Engineer, with instructions to find how much they will contribute toward the work.

That similar steps be taken regarding a 530-foot pipe extension on Penberthorn road.

That a sidewalk be erected on Earle street near Foul Bay road, at a cost of \$30.

The report of W. W. Northcott, building inspector, stated that an old building complained against by Mrs. Hood and others on Alfred street, was not in a sanitary condition. It was assessed to R. Porter. Referred to the Sanitary officer.

The report of the Electric Light committee recommended that the contract for carbons be awarded to the Canadian General Electric company, their tender of \$1,475 being the lowest, and that for globes to J. L. Beckwith, at \$500.

Also that was washed out coal at \$3.12½ ton at the station or washed out No. 5 coal at \$3.00 on what he had from Messrs. R. Dunsmuir & Co., for the electric light and pumping stations.

The Legislative committee reported in favor of the following amendments, which were adopted:

(1) To confer power upon magistrates to have bad boys caned or whipped, instead of finding parents for their offences.

(2) To impose the imposition of a business tax on life insurance companies doing business in the city.

(3) To compel the registration of board and lodging houses, for the purpose of assisting in the collection of the municipal revenue.

The section amendment, discussion took place over the section amendment, viz: that of the business tax.

The report of the Finance committee was then read, and payment of the sundry items contained therein authorized.

A long communication from the British Columbia Mining Report, which had been on the table for a fortnight or more, was then referred to the Finance committee.

The petition of H. McDowell and others, regarding the salaries of the call men, and urging that an increase be granted, was referred to the Fire Wardens.

THOS. C. SORBY.

Referred to the Streets, Bridges and Sewers committee.

From J. O'Connor, complaining of the flooding of his field through a defective drain on Cobourg street, and demanding \$125 as damages.

The City Solicitor told the council that this was an old trouble. It had been in the County court a couple of years ago when Mr. McLean, the late held that as the ground was lower than the roadbed the claim should be dismissed.

Ald. Kinsman thought that this was not the old claim.

Solicitor Bradburn explained that it was still under consideration and have the honor to remand your obedient servant,

THOS. C. SORBY.

The amendment was then carried.

From Dr. Fagan, regarding tuberculosis.

Referred to the Board of Health.

From Thos. C. Sorby regarding steel structures, which read as follows:

Gentlemen.—With reference to my letter of 3rd March, and your ultimate decision on the material for the construction of the bridge at Point Ellice. I would respectfully call your attention to a statement made by General William S. Smith, at the thirty-third annual dinner of the Chicago Real Estate Board, a few days ago, as reported in the Times of Saturday:

“The steel framework of many of the big buildings in the business districts of Chicago is corroding, making them very dangerous. It is only a question of a few years when these buildings will fall to the ground. The owners of these structures, with the steel twisted, will not be able to withstand the corroding process about three years. Then begins the corroding of the steel, and within a few years your skyscrapers will fall.”

The speaker said that the elevated road structures would not withstand the corrosion. He asserted that within ten years they will be dangerous, and within twenty years out of service. The corrosion of one-fifth the thickness of the steel structures will, with the steel twisted, make them incapable of bearing their own weight.

This is an expert opinion which corroborates my contention in favor of the adoption of indigenous materials and home labor in the construction of structures.

It would thus be economical. I commend this to your careful consideration and have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

THOS. C. SORBY.

The amendment was then carried.

From J. O'Connor, complaining of the flooding of his field through a defective drain on Cobourg street, and demanding \$125 as damages.

The City Solicitor told the council that this was an old trouble. It had been in the County court a couple of years ago when Mr. McLean, the late held that as the ground was lower than the roadbed the claim should be dismissed.

Ald. Kinsman thought that this was not the old claim.

Solicitor Bradburn explained that it was still under consideration and have the honor to remand your obedient servant,

THOS. C. SORBY.

The amendment was then carried.

From Dr. Fagan, regarding tuberculosis.

Referred to the Board of Health.

From Thos. C. Sorby regarding steel structures, which read as follows:

Gentlemen.—With reference to my letter of 3rd March, and your ultimate decision on the material for the construction of the bridge at Point Ellice. I would respectfully call your attention to a statement made by General William S. Smith, at the thirty-third annual dinner of the Chicago Real Estate Board, a few days ago, as reported in the Times of Saturday:

“The steel framework of many of the big buildings in the business districts of Chicago is corroding, making them very dangerous. It is only a question of a few years when these buildings will fall to the ground. The owners of these structures, with the steel twisted, will not be able to withstand the corroding process about three years. Then begins the corroding of the steel, and within a few years your skyscrapers will fall.”

The speaker said that the elevated road structures would not withstand the corrosion. He asserted that within ten years they will be dangerous, and within twenty years out of service. The corrosion of one-fifth the thickness of the steel structures will, with the steel twisted, make them incapable of bearing their own weight.

This is an expert opinion which corroborates my contention in favor of the adoption of indigenous materials and home labor in the construction of structures.

It would thus be economical. I commend this to your careful consideration and have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

THOS. C. SORBY.

The amendment was then carried.

From Dr. Fagan, regarding tuberculosis.

Referred to the Board of Health.

From Thos. C. Sorby regarding steel structures, which read as follows:

Gentlemen.—With reference to my letter of 3rd March, and your ultimate decision on the material for the construction of the bridge at Point Ellice. I would respectfully call your attention to a statement made by General William S. Smith, at the thirty-third annual dinner of the Chicago Real Estate Board, a few days ago, as reported in the Times of Saturday:

“The steel framework of many of the big buildings in the business districts of Chicago is corroding, making them very dangerous. It is only a question of a few years when these buildings will fall to the ground. The owners of these structures, with the steel twisted, will not be able to withstand the corroding process about three years. Then begins the corroding of the steel, and within a few years your skyscrapers will fall.”

The speaker said that the elevated road structures would not withstand the corrosion. He asserted that within ten years they will be dangerous, and within twenty years out of service. The corrosion of one-fifth the thickness of the steel structures will, with the steel twisted, make them incapable of bearing their own weight.

This is an expert opinion which corroborates my contention in favor of the adoption of indigenous materials and home labor in the construction of structures.

It would thus be economical. I commend this to your careful consideration and have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

THOS. C. SORBY.

The amendment was then carried.

From Dr. Fagan, regarding tuberculosis.

Referred to the Board of Health.

From Thos. C. Sorby regarding steel structures, which read as follows:

Gentlemen.—With reference to my letter of 3rd March, and your ultimate decision on the material for the construction of the bridge at Point Ellice. I would respectfully call your attention to a statement made by General William S. Smith, at the thirty-third annual dinner of the Chicago Real Estate Board, a few days ago, as reported in the Times of Saturday:

“The steel framework of many of the big buildings in the business districts of Chicago is corroding, making them very dangerous. It is only a question of a few years when these buildings will fall to the ground. The owners of these structures, with the steel twisted, will not be able to withstand the corroding process about three years. Then begins the corroding of the steel, and within a few years your skyscrapers will fall.”

The speaker said that the elevated road structures would not withstand the corrosion. He asserted that within ten years they will be dangerous, and within twenty years out of service. The corrosion of one-fifth the thickness of the steel structures will, with the steel twisted, make them incapable of bearing their own weight.

This is an expert opinion which corroborates my contention in favor of the adoption of indigenous materials and home labor in the construction of structures.

It would thus be economical. I commend this to your careful consideration and have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

THOS. C. SORBY.

The amendment was then carried.

From Dr. Fagan, regarding tuberculosis.

Referred to the Board of Health.

From Thos. C. Sorby regarding steel structures, which read as follows:

Gentlemen.—With reference to my letter of 3rd March, and your ultimate decision on the material for the construction of the bridge at Point Ellice. I would respectfully call your attention to a statement made by General William S. Smith, at the thirty-third annual dinner of the Chicago Real Estate Board, a few days ago, as reported in the Times of Saturday:

“The steel framework of many of the big buildings in the business districts of Chicago is corroding, making them very dangerous. It is only a question of a few years when these buildings will fall to the ground. The owners of these structures, with the steel twisted, will not be able to withstand the corroding process about three years. Then begins the corroding of the steel, and within a few years your skyscrapers will fall.”

The speaker said that the elevated road structures would not withstand the corrosion. He asserted that within ten years they will be dangerous, and within twenty years out of service. The corrosion of one-fifth the thickness of the steel structures will, with the steel twisted, make them incapable of bearing their own weight.

This is an expert opinion which corroborates my contention in favor of the adoption of indigenous materials and home labor in the construction of structures.

It would thus be economical. I commend this to your careful consideration and have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

THOS. C. SORBY.

The amendment was then carried.

From Dr. Fagan, regarding tuberculosis.

Referred to the Board of Health.

From Thos. C. Sorby regarding steel structures, which read as follows:

Gentlemen.—With reference to my letter of 3rd March, and your ultimate decision on the material for the construction of the bridge at Point Ellice. I would respectfully call your attention to a statement made by General William S. Smith, at the thirty-third annual dinner of the Chicago Real Estate Board, a few days ago, as reported in the Times of Saturday:

“The steel framework of many of the big buildings in the business districts of Chicago is corroding, making them very dangerous. It is only a question of a few years when these buildings will fall to the ground. The owners of these structures, with the steel twisted, will not be able to withstand the corroding process about three years. Then begins the corroding of the steel, and within a few years your skyscrapers will fall.”

The speaker said that the elevated road structures would not withstand the corrosion. He asserted that within ten years they will be dangerous, and within twenty years out of service. The corrosion of one-fifth the thickness of the steel structures will, with the steel twisted, make them incapable of bearing their own weight.

This is an expert opinion which corroborates my contention in favor of the adoption of indigenous materials and home labor in the construction of structures.

It would thus be economical. I commend this to your careful consideration and have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

THOS. C. SORBY.

The amendment was then carried.

From Dr. Fagan, regarding tuberculosis.

Referred to the Board of Health.

From Thos. C. Sorby regarding steel structures, which read as follows:

Gentlemen.—With reference to my letter of 3rd March, and your ultimate decision on the material for the construction of the bridge at Point Ellice. I would respectfully call your attention to a statement made by General William S. Smith, at the thirty-third annual dinner of the Chicago Real Estate Board, a few days ago, as reported in the Times of Saturday:

“The steel framework of many of the big buildings in the business districts of Chicago is corroding, making them very dangerous. It is only a question of a few years when these buildings will fall to the ground. The owners of these structures, with the steel twisted, will not be able to withstand the corroding process about three years. Then begins the corroding of the steel, and within a few years your skyscrapers will fall.”

The speaker said that the elevated road structures would not withstand the corrosion. He asserted that within ten years they will be dangerous, and within twenty years out of service. The corrosion of one-fifth the thickness of the steel structures will, with the steel twisted, make them incapable of bearing their own weight.

This is an expert opinion which corroborates my contention in favor of the adoption of indigenous materials and home labor in the construction of structures.

It would thus be economical. I commend this to your careful consideration and have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

THOS. C. SORBY.

The amendment was then carried.

From Dr. Fagan, regarding tuberculosis.

Referred to the Board of Health.

From Thos. C. Sorby regarding steel structures, which read as follows:

Gentlemen.—With reference to my letter of 3rd March, and your ultimate decision on the material for the construction of the bridge at Point Ellice. I would respectfully call your attention to a statement made by General William S. Smith, at the thirty-third annual dinner of the Chicago Real Estate Board, a few days ago, as reported in the Times of Saturday:

“The

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1902.

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing
Company, Limited Liability
No. 27 Broad St. - - Victoria, B. C.
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week,
or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada
(except the city) and United States at the
following rates:

One year \$6.00

Six months 40

Three months 40

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada or
the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Agate measurement: 14 lines to the inch.
READING NOTICES—20c. per line each
insertion, or \$2 per line per month.TRANSIENT AND LEGAL ADVERTISING—
10c. per line for first insertion, and
5c. per line for each subsequent consecutive
insertion; otherwise 10c. per line each
insertion. Preferred positions extra, according
to page, etc.LIBERAL DISCOUNT on yearly and
half-yearly contracts. For rates, etc.,
apply at the office.FINANCIAL INSURANCE and COM-
PANY REPORTS—15c. per line for 100 lines
or under; over 100 lines, 10 per cent;
discount on each addition, 10 per cent;
500 lines or over, 5c. per line. Reports
published in the Daily will be inserted in
one of the Semi-Weekly editions for 50 per cent
additional to the Daily rate.CONDENSED ADVERTISING (CLASSIFIED)—One cent a word each insertion;
10c. per cent, discount for size or over con-
secutive insertions. Cash with order. No
scenic insertions for less than 25c.BUSINESS or PROFESSIONAL CARDS—
for four lines or under, \$2 per month.BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—
\$1 each, including insertion in the Daily
and one of the Semi-Weekly editions.
No advertisement charged to account for
less than \$1.

\$25.00 REWARD

Will be paid for such information as
will lead to the conviction of anyone
stealing the Colonist newspaper from
the door of a subscriber.

REDISTRIBUTION.

The difficulties in the way of a just,
successful and popular measure of re-
distribution, are largely those placed in
the way of such a measure by men who
do not wish it to be really either just,
successful, or popular, but merely to
appear so. Great difficulty in arranging
details there undoubtedly is, but if the
spirit behind the work is the spirit of
justice, and an honest attempt is made
to conform the representation of the
country to the actual distribution of
population over territory, such difficulty
of arrangement becomes by no means
insurmountable. The necessity for a
measure of redistribution in British Co-
lumbia is due to the fact that of late
years the centre of gravity of population
has shifted through the rapid develop-
ment of the mining districts of South
Eastern British Columbia. In East
Kootenay we have now an industry of
coal mining and coke burning supporting
thousands of people which did not exist
a few years ago. It is quite evident that
such an industry is permanent and pro-
gressive, and that communities are growing
up, fully entitled to their proportional
share in the government of the country.
In West Kootenay the problem of re-
distribution is complicated by the fact
that, under the present arrangement,
portions of the territory having little
real local affiliation are lumped together,
while other portions locally sympathetic
are separated. So that in addition to an
increase in the membership from there,
a revision of the boundaries of the con-
stituencies is essential to a proper mea-
sure of redistribution. One of the most
ridiculous anomalies in representation
ever seen, is represented by the Rossland
riding. It is apparent that a root and
branch reform is badly needed in this
portion of the country. It is understood
that the present member for the Ross-
land riding finds it necessary to talk a
great deal, because he is talking for
such a very large number of people, and
under a constant strain, lest he should
not be fully performing his duty in this
respect. But he acquits himself very
well. His oratory is a fair dramatic
representation of all his constituents,
even those of divergent views, talk-
ing at once. It would, however, only
be fair to the voter for the Ross-
land riding that he should be relieved
of the full weight of this burden.
Throughout the other portions of the
province the problem resolves itself into
a reconsideration of boundaries, and the
amalgamation of parts of constituencies
in which the number of voters has risen
above the normal, with others in which
it has fallen below the normal. The
ebb and flow of population makes this
periodically necessary in every country.
In bringing the matter before the legis-
lature, and the country, immediately after
the publication of the Dominion census
returns, the government has established
a most satisfactory precedent.
Glaring anomalies of representation may
be remedied at any time but any com-
prehensive scheme of redistribution
should depend upon authentic statistics
of population.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The C. N. R. company are making a stir
in the transcontinental system, with the
C. P. R. being built in detached
pieces. Just now the province of British
Columbia is talking business with McKen-
zie & Mann, and this session will see some of
the results. The reader will see that
the coast government have come down
hard on the coast, as well as the Manitoba
government, and the same will be spanned.
The work will be rushed according
to the bounty given and according to
the traffic necessities of the company.
Moosomin (Assin.) Spectator.An important point brought to the attention
of the Forestry association was that
under the present system of allowing Amer-
icans to cut and export as much Canadian
timber as they like free of duty, more
depreciation of same, taken into account,
than the Forestry association can hope to
offset by the preservation of units owned
and controlled by the crown or Canadian
manufacturers. This is a case where
prevention is better than cure, and it is also
an additional reason why our timber and
industry should be protected by an ex-
duty against foreign importers of our raw
material.—Ottawa Citizen.A man's wife should always be the same,
especially to her husband, but if she is
weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron
Pills, she cannot be, for then make her
feel like a different person," so they all
say, and their husbands say so too!About suppose your father forgets all
about business as soon as he leaves his
office?Why, no. If you want to talk busi-
ness you can go right into the library now.

—New York Sun.

Debate On
The Address

(Continued, From Page One.)

ERRONEOUS IMPRESSIONS.
There has been a noticeable tendency
on the part of some of the newspapers
throughout the province to put forward
the idea that the government's railway
policy has been designed to benefit Victoria,
and Victoria alone, at the expense of
the rest of the province, a course of
criticism through which the ugly spectre
of sectionalism might possibly be resur-
rected. As a matter of fact the com-
munity of these papers has contained rather
than any attempt to discuss the railway
policy on its merits, and this appeal
which is both dangerous and immoral,
has been inspired by previous hostility
to the present government, based on entirely
different grounds. It is quite natural
and inevitable that during a bye-
election, the local advantage of any pro-
posal for the general good should be
especially insisted on. The effect of general
policy upon local interests has been a
factor in every election campaign that
has ever taken place. In this particular
instance, the effect of a comprehensive
policy designed to open up the northern
interior of the province upon the growth
and prosperity of the Coast cities of the
province could not be otherwise than
eagerly discussed. If a bye-election had
been taking place in Cariboo, no doubt
the benefit of immediate railway develop-
ment to Cariboo would have been highly
interesting to the people of Cariboo. But
to argue that because a policy was going
to benefit Cariboo, it was therefore going
to do so at the expense of the rest of
British Columbia would be at once illog-
ical untrue and malicious. Given head-
way, such methods of criticism would
effectually destroy any possibility of united
action for the common advantage. The
true doctrine is that any action taken
to assist the opening up of new
fields of industry, enterprise, and com-
merce benefits every city and community,
every citizen and resident in the whole
country.

OUR FINANCIAL STANDING.

We absolutely refuse to be reckoned
amongst those malignants who are criti-
cising the financial standing of British
Columbia. If British Columbia chose
she could sell about one-fifth of her
estate in unappropriated land at the low
valuation of \$1 an acre, pay off every
dollar of her indebtedness at par, and
have a comfortable balance of from \$10,-
000,000 to \$15,000,000 to go on with. If
she chose she could, without ruining
anybody, although many would be embar-
rassed, raise by taxation enough money
to redeem, not merely her present in-
debtedness, but all her present capital
expenditure, within a fairly short num-
ber of years purchase. If British Columbia
chose, she could isolate herself from the
money markets, face the world upon a
cash basis, and develop all the wealth
she possesses, through the riches
of her internal resources alone. But
British Columbia chooses to do none of
these things. She prefers to nurse the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of the
vast estate which is the heritage of the
people of the province, to borrow freely
and to expend freely, limiting the pres-
sure of taxation and the unproductive
alienation of her resources as much as
possible, lest her inhabitants of

Address On The Debate

(Continued From Page Four.)

quent. This government desires to see the question finally and satisfactorily disposed of, and I can see no reason why it should not be taken hold of now as well as at some future time.

"If the government of Japan intends to adhere to the policy it has announced, it will possibly dispose of the matter as far as Japanese are concerned, but we want some definite assurance on that point. I am aware that the difficulties with respect to the Japanese are greater than with respect to the Chinese, on account of the difference in the status of the two nations; but the conditions of competition being identical, the problem, so far as we are concerned, is the same in both cases.

"While on this subject I wish to call your attention to the frauds which have been perpetrated in connection with the naturalization of Japanese. This would seem to suggest some necessary amendments to the Naturalization Act in order to prevent the recurrence of such abuses in the future. The evasions of the act which have taken place are of the most scandalous nature, and I have no doubt that, after the subject has been thoroughly investigated, you will have further representations from the Hon. the Attorney-General.

"In this connection, also, I desire, on behalf of the government, to bring again to the attention of your government the apportionment of the revenues arising out of the operation of the Chinese Immigration Act. While only one-quarter of the revenue so derived is returned to the provincial treasury, practically this province has to suffer the whole of the evils arising from such immigration. What we beg to propose and believe to be our right, is that the moneys remaining over after the expenses of administering the act are not should be paid to this government. The right of the province to the present apportionment is, I understand, based upon the material effects of Chinese immigration in the province and is regarded as a compensation for resultant local evils. If the principle of any apportionment at all is a right and just one, then the claims of the province to the whole of the revenue is equally obvious. I think that is so evident as not to admit of argument.

The numbers of Chinese who find their way to Eastern Canada are small, and the effect on the labor market, in consideration of the largeness of the total population, is, in the aggregate, so insignificant as not to be appreciable. On the other hand, our population is so comparatively limited that any influx of Chinese is felt in a correspondingly increased ratio."

The policy outlined in that letter had been carried out by the passage of restrictive and exclusive acts, which had since been disallowed at Ottawa. He asked if a stronger case could possibly be made out than that outlined in that letter. He traced the various attempts of this and former provincial governments to secure the exclusion of Mongolians, which had, after years of struggle, resulted in the Dominion placing a \$100 head-tax on Chinese. He hoped the tax would be increased to \$500, which, he thought, would prove effectual. Immediately that the restriction acts applying to Japanese were passed, the Japanese consul at Vancouver entered into correspondence with his home government, the Imperial and Dominion governments, protesting against the legislation. The report of the Attorney-General in answer to the correspondence which passed between the three governments was as follows:

"To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:

"The undersigned, to whom has been referred a despatch from the office of the Secretary of State to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, enclosing copies of four despatches from His Imperial Japanese Majesty's consul at Vancouver, respecting certain acts passed by the legislature of the province of British Columbia at its last session, has the honor to make the following report upon the said legislation:

"In the despatch bearing date, the 15th day of February, 1900, from His Imperial Japanese Majesty's consul to His Excellency the Governor-General, exception is taken to the provisions of certain bills which were sponsored by the Legislature of British Columbia in February of this year. As none of these bills became law, it is unnecessary for the undersigned to deal with the subject-matter of this despatch.

"In his despatch of the 1st day of September, 1900, to His Excellency the Governor-General, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's consul complains of the provisions of the following four acts passed at the session of the Legislature of British Columbia held in July and August of this year:

"The effect of this legislation is, that Mongolians and Indians are not consulted about the granting of licenses, and they are not admitted as inhabitants in determining, under section 44 of the act, the amount of the fee to be paid by the applicant. There is nothing in the act to prevent Japanese from obtaining licenses.

"His Imperial Japanese Majesty's consul appears to think that some wrong will be done to his race should the word 'Mongolian' in the above section, be held to include Japanese. The undersigned observes that the interpretation to be placed upon the term 'Mongolian' should be left to the courts, and that even in the event of the courts holding that the term includes Japanese, there is, in this case, no necessity for the exercise of the power to disallow legislation of this province.

Dated this 14th day of December, 1900.

"D. M. EBERTS,
"Attorney-General."

"The undersigned is the reply of the government to the Dominion, and he would ask if anything stronger could be imagined. (Applause.)

It had been held by the Supreme court that naturalized Japanese had the right to vote. The government were carrying the case to the Privy Council of Great Britain, and he hoped the province would secure a favorable decision. If it did not, it would not be the fault of the government, who had engaged Mr. Christopher Robinson, K.C., to plead its case. The Attorney-General's department had furnished the following memorandum of the case to Mr. Robinson:

"Victoria, B.C., 29th June, 1901.
"Christopher Robinson, Esq., K. C.
"Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, London, England:

"IN RE TOMEY HOMMA."

"Sir: I was much pleased to be advised by your telegram of the 27th instant that the province has secured your services upon the argument of this appeal. I telephoned you yesterday that you will be able to get your brief from Messrs. Gard, Rook & Winterbottom, of London, who are acting as solicitors herein for the government of British Columbia. As soon as you have perused your brief you will see that the proper determination of the question involved in this appeal is a matter of grave importance for all the provinces of the Dominion, and in an especial degree for the province of British Columbia.

"Between 1881 and 1891 the average population of this province was 75,000, made up of:

"Whites 45,000
Indians 23,000
Chinese 6,000

"Between 1891 and 1901 the estimated average population was 125,000, made up of:

"Whites 90,000
Indians 24,000
Chinese and Japanese 12,000

"This section may be construed to mean that a person who has been examined by the Provincial Secretary, or some other officer appointed for the purposes of the act, who has satisfied the educational test provided by the act, and who has obtained the certificate set out in the schedule A, shall not thereafter be subject to any further examination, and his employment will not expose his employer to the penalties mentioned in the act.

"Another view of the section is that it persons who may not be able to satisfy the test, in order to obviate the hardship that might under certain circumstances

be entailed upon employers by a strict enforcement of it.

"If, for example, a contractor were unable to secure the services of workmen who could read the act in a language on this being made to appear to the satisfaction of the Provincial Secretary, he might, under the section in question, issue certificates to workmen unable to satisfy the test. Whatever is taken of section 3, it is submitted that it affords no ground for attacking either the legality or the propriety of the act.

"An Act to regulate immigration into British Columbia.

"This act, of which the short title is the 'British Columbia Immigration Act, 1900,' is now chapter 11 of the statutes of 1900. It prohibits the immigration into British Columbia of persons who are unable to satisfy a prescribed educational test. Ample discretionary power is conferred upon the Provincial Secretary to issue certificates exempting certain persons from the operation of the act. There is, therefore, no danger of the movements of Japanese mechanics and travelers being interfered with, as is feared by His Imperial Japanese Majesty's consul. It should be assumed that the power conferred will be intelligently exercised. The framers of the act were very careful not to trespass upon the Dominion domain, as sub-section (1) of section 2 provides that no persons, the terms of whose entry into Canada have been fixed, or whose exclusion from Canada has been ordered, by any act of the parliament of Canada.

"The act, therefore, seems clearly within the powers conferred upon the provinces relative to immigration by section 95 of the British North America Act. The legislature of this province, it is submitted, is the best judge of the policy of such legislation. The members of the legislature have an intimate knowledge of the conditions obtaining in this province, and their views, which have found expression in this act, should not lightly be disregarded.

"An Act to Revise and Consolidate the Vancouver Incorporation Act.

"This act, which is chapter 54 of the statutes of 1900, constitutes the charter under which the municipal affairs of the city of Vancouver are now carried on. The objection of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's consul to this act is, that section 7 provides that no Chinaman, Japanese or Indian shall be entitled to vote at any municipal election for the election of mayor or aldermen.

"Hitherto the privilege of voting at provincial or municipal elections has been given to, or withheld from, individuals and classes according to the views that have, from time to time, prevailed in the legislature. The undersigned is unable to think of any species of legislation, interference with which, by the Dominion authorities, will be more deeply resented than legislation conferring this franchise. At the present time the legislature withholds from women the privilege of voting at provincial elections.

"There is no doubt that this large class of British subjects can be legally treated in this way, and yet it is held in some quarters that, because some Chinaman and Japanese have become British subjects by naturalization, a provincial legislature cannot withhold from them the voting franchise. In other words, it is contended that the legislature of British Columbia is powerless, legally, to restrain Asiatics who are British subjects or British citizens in no true sense of those terms, from exercising the electoral franchise, although the legislature may legally refuse to confer the right upon British women, or any other class of British subjects, except persons who have been naturalized.

"The expression 'Chinaman' shall mean any native of the Chinese Empire or its dependencies not born of British parents, and shall include any person of the Chinese race, naturalized or not. "The expression 'Japanese' shall mean any native of the Japanese Empire or its dependencies not born of British parents, and shall include any person of the Japanese race, naturalized or not.

"The expression 'Indian' shall mean any native of the Indian Empire, or any person of Indian blood."

"It is provided by article IV, of the constitution of the United States that the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. In discussing this provision, Von Holst, in his work on the constitutional law of the United States, at page 249, says:

"Political rights, such as the franchise, the right to hold office, etc., are never an unconditional right of citizenship. This is evident from the fact that they are always withheld from minors, almost without exception from women. The fourth article speaks only of privileges and immunities which are conditioned upon the right of citizenship. Political rights are, consequently, excluded. These are always and in all places inseparably bound up with the legal domicile."

"Our judges have considered section 15 of the Naturalization Act a standing block in the way of the provincial government in this matter, as it confers an alien to whom a 'certificate of naturalization is granted a 'political and other rights, powers and privileges to which a natural-born British subject is entitled within Canada.' The only title a natural-born British subject has is the exercise of the provincial franchise is contained in some provincial act. The provincial legislation may not confer any title because the British subject in question cannot read or write. Therefore, according to some of the Empire in which the people are deemed to have little knowledge of our institutions that the Legislature has not considered it safe to give any of them who take up their residence here the franchise. What is there to prevent the Legislature from enacting that British subjects born in China and Japan shall not have the franchise if they become residents of this province?

"If, then, the Legislature says that Chinese, Japanese and Indians shall not vote, whence comes their title to vote? It may be said on behalf of the Chinese and Japanese that they have the right to vote, as natural-born British subjects have the right to vote. But natural-born British subjects have not the right or privilege of voting. It is only a comparatively small class of British subjects in any province that has the right to vote, and that class may be formed in any way the Legislature deems proper, and according to our laws it does not include the native races of China and Japan, even though they be naturalized British subjects.

"The members of the Full court of this province have felt themselves constrained by the decision of the Lords of the Privy Council in *U.S. Colliery Company vs. Bryden*, 1899 A. C. 580, to hold that the said enactment as to a naturalized Japanese is ultra vires of this Legislature, as it trenches upon the Dominion power to legislate as to naturalization. If the Privy Council had contemplated that such a consequence would logically follow from their decision, I doubt very much whether it would have been given against the province. If the Dominion has practically the right to confer the franchise

"If, then, the Legislature says that Chinese, Japanese and Indians shall not vote, whence comes their title to vote? It may be said on behalf of the Chinese and Japanese that they have the right to vote, as natural-born British subjects have the right to vote. But natural-born British subjects have not the right or privilege of voting. It is only a comparatively small class of British subjects in any province that has the right to vote, and that class may be formed in any way the Legislature deems proper, and according to our laws it does not include the native races of China and Japan, even though they be naturalized British subjects.

"The members of the Full court of this province have felt themselves constrained by the decision of the Lords of the Privy Council in *U.S. Colliery Company vs. Bryden*, 1899 A. C. 580, to hold that the said enactment as to a naturalized Japanese is ultra vires of this Legislature, as it trenches upon the Dominion power to legislate as to naturalization. If the Privy Council had contemplated that such a consequence would logically follow from their decision, I doubt very much whether it would have been given against the province. If the Dominion has practically the right to confer the franchise

"If, then, the Legislature says that Chinese, Japanese and Indians shall not vote, whence comes their title to vote? It may be said on behalf of the Chinese and Japanese that they have the right to vote, as natural-born British subjects have the right to vote. But natural-born British subjects have not the right or privilege of voting. It is only a comparatively small class of British subjects in any province that has the right to vote, and that class may be formed in any way the Legislature deems proper, and according to our laws it does not include the native races of China and Japan, even though they be naturalized British subjects.

"The members of the Full court of this province have felt themselves constrained by the decision of the Lords of the Privy Council in *U.S. Colliery Company vs. Bryden*, 1899 A. C. 580, to hold that the said enactment as to a naturalized Japanese is ultra vires of this Legislature, as it trenches upon the Dominion power to legislate as to naturalization. If the Privy Council had contemplated that such a consequence would logically follow from their decision, I doubt very much whether it would have been given against the province. If the Dominion has practically the right to confer the franchise

"If, then, the Legislature says that Chinese, Japanese and Indians shall not vote, whence comes their title to vote? It may be said on behalf of the Chinese and Japanese that they have the right to vote, as natural-born British subjects have the right to vote. But natural-born British subjects have not the right or privilege of voting. It is only a comparatively small class of British subjects in any province that has the right to vote, and that class may be formed in any way the Legislature deems proper, and according to our laws it does not include the native races of China and Japan, even though they be naturalized British subjects.

"The members of the Full court of this province have felt themselves constrained by the decision of the Lords of the Privy Council in *U.S. Colliery Company vs. Bryden*, 1899 A. C. 580, to hold that the said enactment as to a naturalized Japanese is ultra vires of this Legislature, as it trenches upon the Dominion power to legislate as to naturalization. If the Privy Council had contemplated that such a consequence would logically follow from their decision, I doubt very much whether it would have been given against the province. If the Dominion has practically the right to confer the franchise

"If, then, the Legislature says that Chinese, Japanese and Indians shall not vote, whence comes their title to vote? It may be said on behalf of the Chinese and Japanese that they have the right to vote, as natural-born British subjects have the right to vote. But natural-born British subjects have not the right or privilege of voting. It is only a comparatively small class of British subjects in any province that has the right to vote, and that class may be formed in any way the Legislature deems proper, and according to our laws it does not include the native races of China and Japan, even though they be naturalized British subjects.

"The members of the Full court of this province have felt themselves constrained by the decision of the Lords of the Privy Council in *U.S. Colliery Company vs. Bryden*, 1899 A. C. 580, to hold that the said enactment as to a naturalized Japanese is ultra vires of this Legislature, as it trenches upon the Dominion power to legislate as to naturalization. If the Privy Council had contemplated that such a consequence would logically follow from their decision, I doubt very much whether it would have been given against the province. If the Dominion has practically the right to confer the franchise

"If, then, the Legislature says that Chinese, Japanese and Indians shall not vote, whence comes their title to vote? It may be said on behalf of the Chinese and Japanese that they have the right to vote, as natural-born British subjects have the right to vote. But natural-born British subjects have not the right or privilege of voting. It is only a comparatively small class of British subjects in any province that has the right to vote, and that class may be formed in any way the Legislature deems proper, and according to our laws it does not include the native races of China and Japan, even though they be naturalized British subjects.

"The members of the Full court of this province have felt themselves constrained by the decision of the Lords of the Privy Council in *U.S. Colliery Company vs. Bryden*, 1899 A. C. 580, to hold that the said enactment as to a naturalized Japanese is ultra vires of this Legislature, as it trenches upon the Dominion power to legislate as to naturalization. If the Privy Council had contemplated that such a consequence would logically follow from their decision, I doubt very much whether it would have been given against the province. If the Dominion has practically the right to confer the franchise

"If, then, the Legislature says that Chinese, Japanese and Indians shall not vote, whence comes their title to vote? It may be said on behalf of the Chinese and Japanese that they have the right to vote, as natural-born British subjects have the right to vote. But natural-born British subjects have not the right or privilege of voting. It is only a comparatively small class of British subjects in any province that has the right to vote, and that class may be formed in any way the Legislature deems proper, and according to our laws it does not include the native races of China and Japan, even though they be naturalized British subjects.

"The members of the Full court of this province have felt themselves constrained by the decision of the Lords of the Privy Council in *U.S. Colliery Company vs. Bryden*, 1899 A. C. 580, to hold that the said enactment as to a naturalized Japanese is ultra vires of this Legislature, as it trenches upon the Dominion power to legislate as to naturalization. If the Privy Council had contemplated that such a consequence would logically follow from their decision, I doubt very much whether it would have been given against the province. If the Dominion has practically the right to confer the franchise

"If, then, the Legislature says that Chinese, Japanese and Indians shall not vote, whence comes their title to vote? It may be said on behalf of the Chinese and Japanese that they have the right to vote, as natural-born British subjects have the right to vote. But natural-born British subjects have not the right or privilege of voting. It is only a comparatively small class of British subjects in any province that has the right to vote, and that class may be formed in any way the Legislature deems proper, and according to our laws it does not include the native races of China and Japan, even though they be naturalized British subjects.

"The members of the Full court of this province have felt themselves constrained by the decision of the Lords of the Privy Council in *U.S. Colliery Company vs. Bryden*, 1899 A. C. 580, to hold that the said enactment as to a naturalized Japanese is ultra vires of this Legislature, as it trenches upon the Dominion power to legislate as to naturalization. If the Privy Council had contemplated that such a consequence would logically follow from their decision, I doubt very much whether it would have been given against the province. If the Dominion has practically the right to confer the franchise

"If, then, the Legislature says that Chinese, Japanese and Indians shall not vote, whence comes their title to vote? It may be said on behalf of the Chinese and Japanese that they have the right to vote, as natural-born British subjects have the right to vote. But natural-born British subjects have not the right or privilege of voting. It is only a comparatively small class of British subjects in any province that has the right to vote, and that class may be formed in any way the Legislature deems proper, and according to our laws it does not include the native races of China and Japan, even though they be naturalized British subjects.

"The members of the Full court of this province have felt themselves constrained by the decision of the Lords of the Privy Council in *U.S. Colliery Company vs. Bryden*, 1899 A. C. 580, to hold that the said enactment as to a naturalized Japanese is ultra vires of this Legislature, as it trenches upon the Dominion power to legislate as to naturalization. If the Privy Council had contemplated that such a consequence would logically follow from their decision, I doubt very much whether it would have been given against the province. If the Dominion has practically the right to confer the franchise

"If, then, the Legislature says that Chinese, Japanese and Indians shall not vote, whence comes their title to vote? It may be said on behalf of the Chinese and Japanese that they have the right to vote, as natural-born British subjects have the right to vote. But natural-born British subjects have not the right or privilege of voting. It is only a comparatively small class of British subjects in any province that has the right to vote, and that class may be formed in any way the Legislature deems proper, and according to our laws it does not include the native races of China and Japan, even though they be naturalized British subjects.

"The members of the Full court of this province have felt themselves constrained by the decision of the Lords of the Privy Council in *U.S. Colliery Company vs. Bryden*, 1899 A. C. 580, to hold that the said enactment as to a naturalized Japanese is ultra vires of this Legislature, as it trenches upon the Dominion power to legislate as to naturalization. If the Privy Council had contemplated that such a consequence would logically follow from their decision, I doubt very much whether it would have been given against the province. If the Dominion has practically the right to confer the franchise

"If, then, the Legislature says that Chinese, Japanese and Indians shall not vote, whence comes their title to vote? It may be said on behalf of the Chinese and Japanese that they have the right to vote, as natural-born British subjects have the right to vote. But natural-born British subjects have not the right or privilege of voting. It is only a comparatively small class of British subjects in any province that has the right to vote, and that class may be formed in any way the Legislature deems proper, and according to our laws it does not include the native races of China and Japan, even though they be naturalized British subjects.

"The members of the Full court of this province have felt themselves constrained by the decision of the Lords of the Privy Council in *U.S. Colliery Company vs. Bryden*, 1899 A. C. 580, to hold that the said enactment as to a naturalized Japanese is ultra vires of this Legislature, as it trenches upon the Dominion power to legis

Pickles, Olives, Sauce and Capers.

We have an assortment of the above mentioned goods, which we will sell for the next few days at

TEN CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Mowat & Wallace
GROCERS, COR. YATES & DOUGLAS ST.

LOCAL NEWS

For Supplying Whiskey.—John McLean was arrested last evening and will answer to the charge today of supplying liquor to an Indian woman.

Cable Station.—Joshua Holland, contractor for the erection of the station on the West Coast for the Pacific cable, leaves by the steamer Queen City on Thursday evening with a gang of carpenters, masons and laborers to commence work. The site for the buildings has been cleared.

Meeting Postponed.—On account of the late arrival of the steamer Princess Louise, the meeting of the executive of the Liberal Association of British Columbia called for last evening was adjourned until today. Several members of the executive were passengers on the steamer.

Musical Treat.—Institute hall was fairly well filled with lovers of music last evening when Leonora Jackson, the gifted violinist, made her initial bow to a Victoria audience. The playing of Miss Jackson is above criticism. She was assisted by Bauer, the great German pianist, and Henry Fellows, a tenor. The concert was greatly enjoyed.

Delegates Delayed.—The delegates of the Associated Boards of Trade of Victoria, who were expected by the Princess Louise last evening, did not arrive, having been delayed en route. They are expected tonight and will probably arrange to see the government tomorrow to lay their resolutions before the executive. A number of gentlemen from the interior, who are here on other business, will join the delegation at the request of the boards of trade of the cities from which they come.

Soldier's Funeral.—The funeral of the late Sergeant Daley, of company 21, R. G. A., was held from the Work Point barracks on Sunday afternoon. The coffin was on a gun carriage, draped with the Union Jack, with limber in front and drawn by two horses. A firing party of 12 gunners fired a salute from the side with carbines reversed, and the full strength of the regiment paraded behind the gun carriage, which bore the remains of their late comrade, and marched to the naval and military cemetery at Esquimalt where the dead soldier was laid in the grave. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Ensor Sharpe. The late Sergeant Daley was 26 years of age, unmarried and a native of Cork.

PERSONALS.

Joseph Hunter, M.P.P., left Sunday morning for Montreal, being called there by the serious illness of his son, who is attending McGill University.

H. A. Goward and bride returned yesterday afternoon from the Sound.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Majestic from the Sound: W. Y. Pettiman, K. Winslow, H. H. Castle, A. McDonald, D. McDonald, J. Bell, Mrs. A. Smith and wife, T. Smith, Mrs. Gardner and wife, Miss Gardner, Mr. Gardner and wife, Miss Gardner, R. Murray, L. Farrell, Mr. Anderson, Miss Green, Miss Lauder, F. A. Thorston, F. Graham and wife, Mrs. Green, per steamer Princess Louise from Vancouver, L. H. Henderson, J. W. Horne, Mrs. Leaming, Miss Hirsle, Goo, Monson, C. W. Clement, G. W. Lawson, Mr. G. Gowland, Rev. J. W. Calvert, G. S. Smith, C. G. Chapman, A. W. Shick, Miss Brown, W. W. Wilson, H. L. Dalton, W. Holmes, H. Sturzard, R. J. Anderson, Mrs. W. Armstrong, R. J. Ker, R. Palmer, Rev. E. Rowe, Mrs. Rowe, J. J. Russell, Gifford, M. P., S. Henderson, J. C. Green, J. Gibson, W. J. McMillan, J. P. Wright, A. W. Goodenough, E. Gillis, J. P. Wright, C. Harklin.

WHAT IS LIFE TO YOU?

If you are a victim of piles, as one person in every four is, you suffer keenly from one of the most torturing ailments known to man, and may well wonder if life is really worth living. Certain relief and ultimate cure is awaiting you by means of Dr. Chase's Ointment. It has never failed to cure piles. Painlessly and naturally it allays the inflammation, heals the ulcers and thoroughly cures this wretched disease.

Classified Advertisements, one cent advertisement inserted for less per word, no insertion, cash, no less than 25 cents.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A good salesman accustomed to horses, able, giving references and salary expected, to Q. R. Colunist of office.

YOUTH WANTED As assistant in general store, in country; one having some knowledge of dry goods preferred. Apply Help, Colunist.

WANTED—A good city agent for a reliable Diamond Contract company. Good terms, Diamond, Colunist office.

WANTED—500 men and boys to buy reliable boots at Nangle's, 56 Fort street. Prices all right.

WANTED—A youth for office work; must be a good penman, bright and accurate, and willing to be generally useful. Apply Work, Colunist office.

WANTED—Fifty plumbers, steam and gas fitters at Seattle, Wash. Wages \$4.50 per day, eight hours. Apply to D. H. Lyman, Secretary Masters' Plumbers Association.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A housekeeper to take care of two children. Apply Friday evening 352 Douglas street.

WANTED—A young girl to help with the housework and take care of children. 27 Gorge road.

WANTED—A girl for light housework. Apply Mrs. Hartman, 217 Yates St. m15

WANTED—A staid woman to care for a family of four children during absence of mother in hospital. Apply 176 Yates St. m15

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen enjoy your evenings at home by making twelve dollars per week. Send your address and 10 cent stamp to Box 265, London, Ont.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

A SEAMSTRESS would like to go out by the day. Apply 45 View street. m16

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a foreman on a steamer, with considerable experience. Apply B. Y. Colunist. m15

EXPERIMENTAL BOOKKEEPER, open to engagement; first class references. W. H. Colunist office. m15

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE.

TO LEFT—Warehouse on Wharf street, 25x70. At location. In good condition. Rent \$25. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

POULTRY, LIVE STOCK, ETC.

FOR SALE—One small horse, 9 years old, very gentle. One bay mare, good driver, \$35. One Mexican saddle and bridle, \$15. One good buggy, \$35. One saddle and harness, \$12. Call or address Bell Photo Agency, 72 Fort street, or evening.

FOR SALE—Pony, quiet to saddle and harness. Apply 33 Quebec street. m18

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Jersey bull, age 2 years 4 months. K. L. Colunist office. m18

FOR SALE—A bargala. A chicken ranch of three acres on good road three miles from post office. Cottage, barn, chicken houses, all well fenced. Beautiful view. Apply 110 Yates street. m11

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Buff Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorns and Black Langshans; Pekin ducks. Last exhibition. We won two firsts, two seconds. Leaves today. W. A. Jameson's, 33 Fort street. Quick Bros. m23

WANTED—500 chickens, any kind, at 183 Douglas street. A postal card will find. m12

WANTED—RESIDENCES.

WANTED—To purchase residence, six or seven rooms; good garden and fruit trees, one or more acres, within reach of High School preferred. State location, price. Address, G. W. Dean, Shawanigan Lake. m15

WANTED—By a young lady, position as stenographer and typewriter. First class speed and references. Address "Steno," Colonist. m14

WANTED—FURNISHED COTTAGE.

WANTED—Furnished cottage, with bath, Address H. M. Colunist. m7

WANTED—PETERBOROUGH CANOE.

WANTED—A Peterborough canoe, must be cheap. Address T. Z. Colunist office. m18

WANTED—TO BORROW.

WANTED—To borrow \$1500 at 6 per cent per annum interest for three years, on first mortgage security office city property. Will deal only with principals. Address, G. Colunist office. m18

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Small furnished house with bath, in good locality, for family of two. Address, stating terms, T. R. D. Colunist office. m18

COTTAGE WANTED TO RENT.

about five rooms; good tenant, no children. W. M. Colunist office. m18

AUTHORS.

Manuscripts for issuing in *SINGING* a volume form preferred. Address, Publisher, in either liberal terms.

prompt straightforward treatment. Address Books, 141 Herald 23rd St., New York. m11

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—Reliable boots and shoes, cheapest in town, at Nangle's, 56 Fort St. m27

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. W. H. BARTON, A.A., certified experienced teacher, commences her evening classes for children on April 21, Victoria West. Terms moderate. Apply P. O. Box 306. m16

CLAIRVOYANCY.

MADAME RAAB—Circle Wednesday night, March 19, 1902, 8 p. m. sharp. Those who are interested I will be pleased to see all. No. 23 View street. All are welcome. m18

BUILDING REMOVING.

ESTIMATES GIVEN on moving buildings. Work carefully done; prices reasonable. Johnson & Co., 111 North Pender street. m6

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, with bath, 118 Fort street. m18

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, 54 Pandora street. m16

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM.

TO RENT—Comfortable furnished room, suitable for lady, engaged during the day. Light housekeeping if required. Terms moderate. Apply 161 Government street. m15

TO LET—Housekeeping rooms, Elesmere House, 104 Pandora. Apply 97 Quadra street. m13

TO LET—Nicely furnished front rooms, electric light and ear at the door. The best location. Address A. Colunist office. m13

TO RENT—Three furnished housekeeping rooms with bath. 52 Rae street. m21

COMFORTABLE furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen, if required. 139 Michigan street. m21

TO LET—Housekeeping rooms. Apply A. C. Colunist office. m18

TO LET—Housekeeping and front rooms, 99 Douglas street. "K." Colunist. m14

TO LET—ROOM AND BOARD.

BEACON HILL PARK—To let—furnished bedroom and sitting room, with breakfast if desired. Address "F." Colunist office. m13

FOR RENT—Large double room, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple, in good locality, near car. Address J. N. Colunist. m28

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET—Four offices, first floor, Five Sisters' Block. Apply Room 17. m15

TO RENT—STORES.

STORE TO LET—Government street, near Post Office, from 1st March. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. m13

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO LET—A comfortably furnished house, with all modern conveniences, in a nice neighborhood. Apply to Helsternan & Co. m18

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM.

A MODERN FURNISHED HOUSE, 7 rooms, good garden. Apply Mr. Hunt, Esquimalt road. m18

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED COTTAGES.

with bath, garden, \$650 and \$950. A. Williams, 104 Yates St. m16

TO LET—Seven-roomed house, hot water and sewerage. Apply 63 Superior street. m16

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A housekeeper to take care of two children. Apply Friday evening 352 Douglas street. m18

WANTED—A young girl to help with the housework and take care of children. 27 Gorge road. m16

WANTED—A girl for light housework. Apply Mrs. Hartman, 217 Yates St. m15

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen enjoy your evenings at home by making twelve dollars per week. Send your address and 10 cent stamp to Box 265, London, Ont. m15

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

A SEAMSTRESS would like to go out by the day. Apply 45 View street. m16

EXPERIMENTAL BOOKKEEPER, open to engagement; first class references. W. H. Colunist office. m15

TO LET—LEASE OR FOR SALE—FIVE ROOMED WAREHOUSE.

TO LEFT—Warehouse on Wharf street, 25x70. At location. In good condition. Rent \$25. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

POULTRY, LIVE STOCK, ETC.

FOR SALE—One small horse, 9 years old, very gentle. One bay mare, good driver, \$35. One Mexican saddle and bridle, \$15. One good buggy, \$35. One saddle and harness, \$12. Call or address Bell Photo Agency, 72 Fort street, or evening.

FOR SALE—Pony, quiet to saddle and harness. Apply 33 Quebec street. m18

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Jersey bull, age 2 years 4 months. K. L. Colunist office. m18

FOR SALE—A bargala. A chicken ranch of three acres on good road three miles from post office. Cottage, barn, chicken houses, all well fenced. Beautiful view. Apply 110 Yates street. m11

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Buff Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorns and Black Langshans; Pekin ducks. Last exhibition. We won two firsts, two seconds. Leaves today. W. A. Jameson's, 33 Fort street. Quick Bros. m23

WANTED—500 chickens, any kind, at 183 Douglas street. A postal card will find. m12

WANTED—FURNISHED COTTAGE.

WANTED—Furnished cottage, with bath, Address H. M. Colunist. m7

WANTED—PETERBOROUGH CANOE.

WANTED—A Peterborough canoe, must be cheap. Address T. Z. Colunist office. m18

WANTED—TO BORROW.

WANTED—To borrow \$1500 at 6 per cent per annum interest for three years, on first mortgage security office city property. Will deal only with principals. Address, G. Colunist office. m18

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

CHEAP RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A good two-story house, with a lot and a half, situated on South Turner Street, with good garden, for sale for a few days for \$1,800. **This is a Bargain.**

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, March 17.—
SYNOPSIS.

During the past 24 hours an ocean storm area has crossed this province to Alberta, where it is causing high winds. As there are indications of another low area approaching this coast, our weather is rapidly rising above zero in Manitoba in advance of the warm wave now centered in Alberta.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	40	48
New Westminster	38	48
Kamloops	26	52
Barkerville	26	35
Calgary	24	46
Winnipeg	22	32
Portland, Ore.	44	50
San Francisco	48	58

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific Time)

Tuesday: Victoria: Moderate or fresh winds, ebbly south and west, partly cloudy and mild, with occasional showers.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, variable and mild, with occasional rains.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m. morn. and 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, MARCH 16.

Deg. 5 p.m. 37 Mean. 40

5 p.m. 44 Highest. 48

5 p.m. 35 Lowest. 35

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. 4 miles north.

Noon. 4 miles north.

5 p.m. 4 miles northeast.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.

Ban and snow—11 inches.

Barometer at noon—Observed. 30.253

Corrected. 30.294

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected. 30.20

MONDAY, MARCH 17.

Deg. 5 p.m. 37 Mean. 40

Noon. 48 Highest. 48

5 p.m. 42 Lowest. 40

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. 16 miles west.

Noon. 4 miles northwest.

5 p.m. 16 miles west.

Average state of weather—Showery.

Ban and snow—11 inches.

Sunshine—4 hours.

Barometer at noon—Observed. 29.802

Corrected. 29.820

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected. 29.80

VICTORIA TIDES.

For the Month of March, 1902.

Given by the tidal survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120 meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight.

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Date. Day. Height. Time. Height. Date. Day. Height. Time. Height.

1 Sat. 6.28 8.14 14.54 3.7 7.03 7.01 15.53 3.5 7.35 8.10 16.48 3.3 8.12 8.01 17.33 3.1 8.50 8.01 17.33 3.0 8.5 W. 3.49 7.5 5.40 7.3 0.00 7.6 15.18 2.9 8.6 Th. 3.40 7.5 6.30 7.10 13.3 7.5 15.57 2.7 8.7 F. 3.35 7.5 7.21 6.7 12.10 7.5 15.29 2.2 8.8 Sa. 3.06 7.2 6.23 6.4 11.09 7.6 20.42 3.0 8.9 S. 3.04 7.2 6.23 6.4 11.09 7.6 20.42 3.0 8.10 M. 3.10 7.7 0.08 4.8 15.05 0.9 7.6 21.23 3.4 8.11 Tu. 3.14 7.3 0.50 4.11 16.14 7.4 22.06 3.9 8.12 W. 4.01 8.1 10.30 3.5 15.17 24 7.1 22.48 4.6 8.13 Th. 4.37 8.3 11.32 3.0 0.08 14.1 6.9 23 53 5.3 8.14 F. 4.23 8.3 11.32 3.0 0.08 14.1 6.9 23 53 5.3 8.15 M. 4.23 8.3 6.53 8.4 13.35 2.3 20 25 7.6 8.16 S. 4.22 6.6 6.37 8.3 14.36 2.1 23 51 7.2 8.17 T. 4.29 6.6 7.26 8.2 15.26 2.0 23 51 7.2 8.18 W. 0.57 7.4 3.48 7.0 8.27 7.0 16.31 2.1 8.19 Th. 1.41 7.5 7.21 6.7 12.10 7.5 15.29 2.3 8.20 F. 1.40 7.5 6.10 6.3 11.07 7.6 20.42 3.0 8.21 S. 2.18 7.3 7.07 5.7 12.10 7.2 19.20 2.9 8.22 Sa. 2.03 7.3 7.50 5.0 13.20 7.1 19.47 3.4 8.23 S. 2.04 7.3 8.29 4.3 11.36 7.0 20.25 3.8 8.24 M. 2.11 7.3 8.29 4.3 11.36 7.0 20.25 3.8 8.25 Th. 2.12 7.3 9.47 5.0 13.20 7.1 21.39 5.5 8.26 F. 2.10 7.3 8.29 4.3 11.36 7.0 20.25 3.8 8.27 S. 2.10 7.3 8.29 4.3 11.36 7.0 20.25 3.8 8.28 M. 2.10 7.3 8.29 4.3 11.36 7.0 20.25 3.8 8.29 Th. 2.10 7.3 8.29 4.3 11.36 7.0 20.25 3.8 8.30 F. 2.10 7.3 8.29 4.3 11.36 7.0 20.25 3.8 8.31 S. 2.10 7.3 8.29 4.3 11.36 7.0 20.25 3.8

Zero of above heights corresponds to 11 feet in the fairway of Victoria harbor.

Esquimalt (Dry Dock)—From observations during six months, May to October, comparative simultaneous observations confirm at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denison.

For time of high water, add 17 minutes to H. W. at Victoria.

For time of low water, add 17 minutes to L. W. at Victoria.

THE AGONY OF SLEEPLESSNESS.

Did you ever pass a single night in bed, trying in vain to sleep and longing for morning to come? Can you imagine the torture of spending night after night in this way, each succeeding night growing worse and worse? This is the most dreaded symptom of nervous exhaustion and debility. You can be gradually and thoroughly cured of sleeplessness by the up-building influence of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It cures in Nature's way, by creating new nerve cells and restoring lost vitality.

When Prince Henry went to visit the Queen of Norway, he made a hole in his wall for him to get directly from his carriage to his box. In democratic countries it is perhaps not known that royalty does not always go to see shows that other people go through.—Montreal Star.

It has been said that "all whisky is good." But "Jesse Moore" is better than others. Found at all first class places.

CHEAP RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A good two-story house, with a lot and a half, situated on South Turner Street, with good garden, for sale for a few days for \$1,800. **This is a Bargain.**

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street

News of the Waterfront

Celtic Chief Placed on Berth At Liverpool For City of Victoria.

Cottage City Well Filled—New Yukon River Steamers—Sealers Reported.

There is but one vessel in the Roads at present, the bark *Gwydir Castle*, which arrived a few days ago from Pauliama after a stormy passage. The *Gwydir Castle* is still disengaged, her owners holding aloft until the freights have a more upward tendency. She is a grain carrier, but if a good offer is received her owners will probably cut her ports in her and load lumber. The *Revelstoke*, which has been at Esquimalt for several weeks, since she arrived from Manitoba, was towed to Port Townsend en route to Port Blakely on Sunday by the tug *Albion*, which encountered a heavy gale off Point Wilson. The *Kelverdale* will load for the United Kingdom at the Port Blakely mills. The *Caravon*, which preceded her to the Sound on Saturday, is loading at Everett for Callao.

Another vessel has been added to the fleet coming from England, the British steamer *Celtic Chief*, which arrived at Liverpool on October 16 for England, and a race was held. The four vessels were the *Manydown*, Australian, Brussels and *Celtic Chief*. The victory went to the *Manydown*, which reached Hull on March 3. The *Celtic Chief* arrived at Falmouth the day following and at Liverpool, her destination, on March 10. The Australian reached Queenstown on March 8, and the Brussels two days later. As the wages was that the master of the ship last to arrive was to pay for a dinner for the three other skippers, the four masters will feed at the expense of the Brussels' skipper, Capt. Ceruz.

The *Celtic Chief*, the last vessel to be placed on berth for Victoria at Liverpool, was one of four vessels which left San Francisco on October 16 for England, and a race was held. The four vessels were the *Manydown*, Australian, Brussels and *Celtic Chief*. The victory went to the *Manydown*, which reached Hull on March 3. The *Celtic Chief* arrived at Falmouth the day following and at Liverpool, her destination, on March 10. The Australian reached Queenstown on March 8, and the Brussels two days later. As the wages was that the master of the ship last to arrive was to pay for a dinner for the three other skippers, the four masters will feed at the expense of the Brussels' skipper, Capt. Ceruz.

The *Celtic Chief*, the last vessel to be placed on berth for Victoria at Liverpool, was one of four vessels which left San Francisco on October 16 for England, and a race was held. The four vessels were the *Manydown*, Australian, Brussels and *Celtic Chief*. The victory went to the *Manydown*, which reached Hull on March 3. The *Celtic Chief* arrived at Falmouth the day following and at Liverpool, her destination, on March 10. The Australian reached Queenstown on March 8, and the Brussels two days later. As the wages was that the master of the ship last to arrive was to pay for a dinner for the three other skippers, the four masters will feed at the expense of the Brussels' skipper, Capt. Ceruz.

The *Celtic Chief*, the last vessel to be placed on berth for Victoria at Liverpool, was one of four vessels which left San Francisco on October 16 for England, and a race was held. The four vessels were the *Manydown*, Australian, Brussels and *Celtic Chief*. The victory went to the *Manydown*, which reached Hull on March 3. The *Celtic Chief* arrived at Falmouth the day following and at Liverpool, her destination, on March 10. The Australian reached Queenstown on March 8, and the Brussels two days later. As the wages was that the master of the ship last to arrive was to pay for a dinner for the three other skippers, the four masters will feed at the expense of the Brussels' skipper, Capt. Ceruz.

The *Celtic Chief*, the last vessel to be placed on berth for Victoria at Liverpool, was one of four vessels which left San Francisco on October 16 for England, and a race was held. The four vessels were the *Manydown*, Australian, Brussels and *Celtic Chief*. The victory went to the *Manydown*, which reached Hull on March 3. The *Celtic Chief* arrived at Falmouth the day following and at Liverpool, her destination, on March 10. The Australian reached Queenstown on March 8, and the Brussels two days later. As the wages was that the master of the ship last to arrive was to pay for a dinner for the three other skippers, the four masters will feed at the expense of the Brussels' skipper, Capt. Ceruz.

The *Celtic Chief*, the last vessel to be placed on berth for Victoria at Liverpool, was one of four vessels which left San Francisco on October 16 for England, and a race was held. The four vessels were the *Manydown*, Australian, Brussels and *Celtic Chief*. The victory went to the *Manydown*, which reached Hull on March 3. The *Celtic Chief* arrived at Falmouth the day following and at Liverpool, her destination, on March 10. The Australian reached Queenstown on March 8, and the Brussels two days later. As the wages was that the master of the ship last to arrive was to pay for a dinner for the three other skippers, the four masters will feed at the expense of the Brussels' skipper, Capt. Ceruz.

The *Celtic Chief*, the last vessel to be placed on berth for Victoria at Liverpool, was one of four vessels which left San Francisco on October 16 for England, and a race was held. The four vessels were the *Manydown*, Australian, Brussels and *Celtic Chief*. The victory went to the *Manydown*, which reached Hull on March 3. The *Celtic Chief* arrived at Falmouth the day following and at Liverpool, her destination, on March 10. The Australian reached Queenstown on March 8, and the Brussels two days later. As the wages was that the master of the ship last to arrive was to pay for a dinner for the three other skippers, the four masters will feed at the expense of the Brussels' skipper, Capt. Ceruz.

The *Celtic Chief*, the last vessel to be placed on berth for Victoria at Liverpool, was one of four vessels which left San Francisco on October 16 for England, and a race was held. The four vessels were the *Manydown*, Australian, Brussels and *Celtic Chief*. The victory went to the *Manydown*, which reached Hull on March 3. The *Celtic Chief* arrived at Falmouth the day following and at Liverpool, her destination, on March 10. The Australian reached Queenstown on March 8, and the Brussels two days later. As the wages was that the master of the ship last to arrive was to pay for a dinner for the three other skippers, the four masters will feed at the expense of the Brussels' skipper, Capt. Ceruz.

The *Celtic Chief*, the last vessel to be placed on berth for Victoria at Liverpool, was one of four vessels which left San Francisco on October 16 for England, and a race was held. The four vessels were the *Manydown*, Australian, Brussels and *Celtic Chief*. The victory went to the *Manydown*, which reached Hull on March 3. The *Celtic Chief* arrived at Falmouth the day following and at Liverpool, her destination, on March 10. The Australian reached Queenstown on March 8, and the Brussels two days later. As the wages was that the master of the ship last to arrive was to pay for a dinner for the three other skippers, the four masters will feed at the expense of the Brussels' skipper, Capt. Ceruz.

The *Celtic Chief*, the last vessel to be placed on berth for Victoria at Liverpool, was one of four vessels which left San Francisco on October 16 for England, and a race was held. The four vessels were the *Manydown*, Australian, Brussels and *Celtic Chief*. The victory went to the *Manydown*, which reached Hull on March 3. The *Celtic Chief* arrived at Falmouth the day following and at Liverpool, her destination, on March 10. The Australian reached Queenstown on March 8, and the Brussels two days later. As the wages was that the master of the ship last to arrive was to pay for a dinner for the three other skippers, the four masters will feed at the expense of the Brussels' skipper, Capt. Ceruz.

The *Celtic Chief*, the last vessel to be placed on berth for Victoria at Liverpool, was one of four vessels which left San Francisco on October 16 for England, and a race was held. The four vessels were the *Manydown*, Australian, Brussels and *Celtic Chief*. The victory went to the *Manydown*, which reached Hull on March 3. The *Celtic Chief* arrived at Falmouth the day following and at Liverpool, her destination, on March 10. The Australian reached Queenstown on March 8, and the Brussels two days later. As the wages was that the master of the ship last to arrive was to pay for a dinner for the three other skippers, the four masters will feed at the expense of the Brussels' skipper, Capt. Ceruz.

The *Celtic Chief*, the last vessel to be placed on berth for Victoria at Liverpool, was one of four vessels which left San Francisco on October 16 for England, and a race was held. The four vessels were the *Manydown*, Australian, Brussels and *Celtic Chief*. The victory went to the *Manydown*, which reached Hull on March 3. The *Celtic Chief* arrived at Falmouth the day following and at Liverpool, her destination, on March 10. The Australian reached Queenstown on March 8, and the Brussels two days later. As the wages was that the master of the ship last to arrive was to pay for a dinner for the three